-----

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

PRICE | In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

# EARNEST ARGUMENTS AGAINST REDUCTION.

Messrs. Flad, Sturgeon, McMath and Gabel Tell the House Committee Why It Would Be Unwise to Cut the Water Rates---Mr. Hartmann Guards the Bill.

he Committee on Legislation of the House f Delegates yesterday gave a public hearig in the House chamber on the bill proesing a reduction of the water rates. The ebate lasted more than two hours, graduly evolving from attacks on the Water lommissioner into a serious controversy on he vital points at issue, the entire as-emblage realizing finally, to all appear-nces, that the subject really is a profound nees, that the subject ready is a protound roblem, demanding thorough investigation, Dispensing with other matters of minor mportance in regular order, Chalrman lartmann at length opened the water-rates tearing by reading the bill, which was pre-sared or inspired by Assessor and Collector

teps to reduce the revenue, for that course rould be detrimental to the waterworks. It my duty to look forward and be careful of the future, with the object of improving he service, having in mind the require-hents of all sections of the city.

#### FILTRATION PLANT MUST BE PROVIDED.

"It would be unwise to adopt any plan hat would have a tendency to curtail rev-mue. This city, unlike other cities, is not n a position to issue bonds for waterworks mprovements or extensions. If St. Louis could do that, the proposed reduction would issume a different phase. It will be necesissume a different phase. It will be necessary within a few years to make extendons and begin new work; by 1905 our present capacity will be reached, and we will have to enlarge the plant. If you reluce the revenue, where will we be?

"The department will require whatever funds may accumulate, as I believe the city should improve its water supply. We hould at least clarify the water. If we do

thould at least clarify the water, if we do bot purify it. I am firmly of the opinion that St. Louis should have a filter plant, and we should endeavor to save enough 'unds for that purpose. This plant would tost between \$2,500,000 and \$3,500,000; yes, I believe it could be completed for no more han \$3,000,000. We should have filtration, out exclusive of that there are other presting demands that must be considered, imcortant among them being extensions and he conditions that will surely arise when we reach the limit of our capacity in 1965.

to provide extensions for all sections which how have no water supply. There are namy districts that will need the service, and as time goes by we will have to sartange to accommodate all citizens by build-ng extensions. If we should be without unds for this work what would be the

#### BR. HEMMELMANN EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

Assessor and Collector of Water Rates Hemmelmann was given the floor after tir. Flad had concluded his remarks. He produced an armful of statistics showing the rates in about 120 different cities, papers which he had collected, he stated, at much expense and trouble. He read very many of these tables, and demonstrated from his standpoint that the rates in this city are dtles are fully 90 per cent lower than here. the dweit at much length on these statis-ies, comparing the various rates. Reply-ng to Thomas L. Carrion, secretary of the it. Louis Manufacturers' Association, he mid that a St. Louis concern would pay 15,000 water tax, as against \$5,000 in Phila-length. Chalrage, Hartmann Lindia. lelphia, Chairman Hartmann, Delegates Albright, J. K. Murrell and other members of the House questioned Mr. Hemmelmann n a manner to enable him to state his posi-tion as emphatically as possible.

Mr. Hemmelmann declared that his reduction bill, if placed in operation, would in-nure an annual revenue of \$1,250,000, as against an estimate of \$1,600,000 for this ear. This would cause a decrease below this year's estimate of about \$350,000. Pointng to the statistics which he had brough said: "Your eyes would get sore lookthrough those papers for water rates high as ours." He also said that the Water Department had succeeded in reducing the cost of pumping 48 per cent, and he interjected Delegate Sturdevant. "The subtaked if any private corporation would not lie should become informed on?" willing to share some of this reduction

Delegate Kelly interjected an inquiry in that would not be the fairest and best portant changes.

"I would not be willing," he stated, "to hethod for assessing water rates. Mr. Hemmelmann thought it would, if practicaile, but he did not deem it practicable. Ilustrating this, he said that property own-irs would not favor meters. A tobacco works, owning a house, had ordered a tenint to move and the tenant turned on the aucet, permitting the water to flow and company a loss. Mr. Kelly exclaimed that people who use water ought to pay for it, demanding Mr. Hemmelmann to say why he would not introduce a meter iquitable, as Mr. Hemmelmann had ac-tnowledged. Mr. Kelly appeared earnest in is advocacy of a meter system, in order to

The Committee on Ways and Means and | big cities are gradually inclining to the

adoption of that Plan.
Comptroller Sturgeon was called upon by Mr. Hartmann for a statement, "The water rates may need revision," he affirmed, "but not in order to accomplish a reduction in the revenue. Whatever change is attempted should be undertaken to insure the creation of rates that would \*\*p\* equitable, and whatever may be done should be done with very great care. My own convic-tions are that if you tamper with the Waterworks revenue you will endanger the municipal ownership of the Waterworks. The time will come, in five years or so, when we will have to enlarge the plant, and we will have to husband our resources if we want the city to own all of the plant. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult

we want the city to own all of the plant. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is easy to reduce taxes, but it is difficult to advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopardize the Waterworks. It is advance them. Therefore, I say, take no action that will jeopar

By these facts he emphasized the hazarding of municipal ownership.

Assistant Comptroller Gabel offered an array of facts and history which commanded close attention, giving the matter an entirely new and still more serious aspect and demonstrating the intricacy and depth of the problem. He stated that the rates should be revised, but that the revenue should in no measure be reduced. To prove his claim he went into details relative to the financing of the Water Department, show-

A COMMISSION OF THREE. Commission of three.

Comparisons cannot be made between the rates in different cities, he said, as conditions are different. The cost of supplying water is much greater here because the water must be pumped twice, and the clevations in this city are very high. Speaking of the burdens of the department, he drew of the burdens of the department, he drew attention to the fact that there is no revenue for the water used for sprinkling. This water and the waste water amount to more than half a million dollars. Concluding, he ardently urged that a commission be appointed, consisting of the Assessor and Collector of Water Rates, the Water Commissioner and the Comptroller, to study every phase of the proposition. Mr. Cannon nodded assent to this suggestion. Mr. Gabel defined this subject as one of grave importance.

President McMath of the Board of Public Improvements observed the silence which the conditions that will surely arise when the reach the limit of our capacity in 1905. In would also remind you that considerable extensions may be necessary on account of the World's Fair.

"It devolves upon the Water Department to conduct its business for the interests of the entire city. Therefore, we must strive to provide extensions for all sections which low have no water supply. There are have districts that will need the service. do would be to call into a conf a commission as Mr. Gabel has suggested. I desire to say that comparisons of rates cannot be made. The American Society of Municipal Improvements delegated a committee to make comparisons, and this committee ultimately came to the conclusion that rates prevailing in one city cannot be compared to those in others.

portance.

trust?

tious and to use the data which a com-mission can furnish." Delegate Kelly declared that he would not vote for any measure of such gravity with-out getting opinions from civil engineers. WOULD NOT GIVE THE

Mr. Hartmann adjourned the meeting sublect to his call. Late in the afternoon a Republic reporter accosted Mr. Hartmann in Mr. Hemmel-

mann's office. "I can't see," Mr. Hartmann remarked, "why the large consumer should not have some advantage on the amount of water

used."

Mr. Hemmelmann was asked for a copy of the bill. After answering that he had none he and Mr. Hartmann left. In the evening The Republic reporter met Mr. Hartmann in the House Chamber, and in the presence of several delegates asked for permission to copy the bill. Mr. Hartmann

Mr. Hartmann still declined. Replying to questions be said he did not believe the public should know the contents of the bill

ict you have it unless Mr. Hemmelmann-well-it's only Mr. Hemmelmann-s bill any way. Maybe he has a copy; ask him." Mr. McMath, who heard the bill read, asserted yesterday afternoon that it contains no ne-vantages for small consumers, at least not relatively. Descriptions of the contains and the contains and the consumers and the contains and relatively. Deputy Water Rates Assessor Harris claims that the small consumers would acquire some benefit. "Under the present ordinance," he said, "the rates for a six-room house would be \$15 and under o say why he would not introduce a meter | a six-room house would be \$15 and under sill, if the meter system would be the most | the proposed bill \$11, including hot bath and closet. Without the hot Eath and closet the rate would be the same. Mr. Hartmann promises to hold some more hearings. Indications are that a number of the memplace small consumers on the same basis dications are that a number of the members of the members of the members of the members of the House of Delegates are inclined to favor the bill.

# RETURNS FROM HAWAII AND ALASKA RECEIVED.

Honolulu, Nov. 9, ria San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Robert W. Wilcox, the Independent Royalist candidate, has been elected Havalian Delegate to Congress by a small raiority over Sanged Policy. najority over Samnel Parker, the Repub-

The result of the election produced much lepression among all whites, as Wilcox was polled, and of these Bryan received 2.404 and strongly opposed by Republicans and Dem- | McKinley 323 crats alike. His campaign was an anti-white canvass, with promises on the part of some of his campaign workers that if were elected Queen Liliuokalani would be replaced on the throne. The result of the vote shows the native bitterness over annexation to be still alive. The Republicans carried Honolulu and

the Island of Oahu for Parker by 215 piu-David Kawananakoa, received only about one-third as many votes as Parker. To-lay it is reported that ex-Queen Lilluokaani secretly threw her influence to Wilcox. There is much bitterness against her among the Democrate, who heped that, even if they did not elect their man, they would at least so divide the native vote that Wilcox would be beaund Parker.

Victoria, British Columbia, Nov. 16,--Coincident with general elections in the United States the Dawson Nugget held an election in Yukon Territory, each American citizen being entitled to vote. There were 3,337 votes

fore goes to W. J. Bryan, who, although defeated throughout the country, got a majority of the Yukon miners' votes. The Democrats held a big demonstration, but Skagway and Juneau also decided for

Bryan. The voting also went to show that a ma-The voting also went to show that a majority of the residents in the Yukon Valley are Americans, for, although 3,337 votes were polled without a canvass in the election for representatives on the Yukon Countries. cil, at which only British subjects vote, and there was a thorough canvass,

financing of the Water Department, show-ing that it has not even been self-sustaining, MR. GABEL SUGGESTS

"All large cities are beginning to experiment with the meter system. It is, I believe, the most equitable way to assess water rates. Hasn't the small consumer the same right as the man who represents a There are some men in this cityand I know them—who don't remunerate the city. I want to advise you to be cau-

BILL FOR PUBLICATION

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

A souvenir made of the \$500 nugget there-

less than 1,500 votes were cast.



"I wonder when they are going to stop running my business."

# OFFICIALS SAY FRENCH GUN PLAN WAS NOT STOLEN. TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

## Captain Lewis Was Allowed to Inspect the Gun and Was Then Able to Reproduce it on Paper.

Washington, Nov. 16.—A new and rather sensational phase of the question whether the field gain with which the United States. Army is to be equipped is of native invention or based upon knowledge obtained of the new French field gain was developed here to-day.

Officials at the State Department emphatcally denied that General Porter or any of his subordinates had anything whatever to do with acquiring the secret of the gun. It was stated that the information was obtained by an officer who visited France last summer; that it was not purchased or stolen, but that his technical knowledge enabled him, after an examination of the gua, to draw the plan of its construction, Conspiracy to Emburrass Lewis.

This officer is said to be Captain I, N. Lewis, a young articlery officer and former secretary of the Ordnance Bureau. Lewis is a protege of General Miles, and for that reason and because of his advanced ideas on the subject of artillery is unpopular with members of the board.

He was sent abroad during the summer by Secretary Root, on the recommendation of General Miles, and while his mission was not exactly secret it was in a sense confidential. The Secretary of War did not inform the Ordnance Bureau of the assignment, but the facts were developed when

Captain Lewis made his report. It is believed now that the members of the Board of Ordnance deliberately made public the information about the secret of the French field gun in order o embarrass Captain Lewis and his principal, the General commanding, without knowing that the Secretary of War had authorized the European trip

Lieutenant General Miles preserves si-lence when questioned regarding the investigation he has begun, and Brigadier Gen-eral Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, who has been called upon for an explanation, declines to discuss the matter.

The dragging into the case of General Horace Porter and the military attache at Paris is purely extraneous. Neither General Porter for Lieutenant Sims is in any recalled, as a result of the incident, and that Minister Leischman, now at Berne. Switzerland, is to succeed him, is declared to be ridiculous. General Porter is to remain in Paris unless Mr. Root should reelfe, in which event he may come to Wash-ington as Secretary of War.

The disclousures of the day in connection with Captain Lewis will probably precipi-tate a scandal, which will involve every member of the Board of Ordnance. The facts call to memory the old feud in the bureaus of the War Department against Lieucenant General Miles and suggest that ar a result of the investigation now Progress, radical changes may be made in the administration of the army.

CAPTAIN LEWIS'S MISSION. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Nov. 16 .- (Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)-Captain I. N. Lewis came to Europe last July to gather information for the War Department regarding the artillery of the European armies, especially new field guns.

The American Army was without modern field guns and General Miles, who is not on the friendliest terms with the members of the Ordnance Bureau, and who believed they were not making any real progress, asked Secretary Root to send Captain Lewis abroad to report on the new field guns of France, Germany, Russia and England. On the day that Captain Lewis landed in England a report appeared in the newspapers that the American Army had adopt d a new field gun, devised by the Ordnance Bureau. Captain Lewis told the writer the story was not true, because the Ordnance Pareau had not perfected a gun that would stand comparison with the new European

Captain Lewis visited the arsenals and gun factories of England and then went to

"I am not going to do any secret service work," Captain Lewis told the writer before he left for the Continent. "I think I can this was before they heard of the result in get more information by going about my work openly." Captain Lewis had come abroad without consultation with members of the Ordnance

Bureau, who have never regarded him other His Work Pleased Miles. The young Captain, as Secretary of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, went about his work in an independent manner that did not win him friends in the bures a,

been an enthusiastic artillery reformer. Captain Lewis urged a speedy improve-ment in the army's antiquated field artil-lery, the addition of high explosives and the rejection of the Ordnance Bureau's disappearing gun carriage.

The Ordnance Bureau opposed him on all

three points, but General Miles supported him, and Captain Lewis virtually put himself in the position of antagonizing his su-He told the writer in New York that he

was leopardizing his position in the army, but was going to fight for a reform in the

He found a friend in Elihu Root when that New York lawyer took Secretary Alger's place in the Cabinet. Mr. Root had been in Washington only a few days when Captain Lewis presented a report on the condition of the artillery in the Philippines. This was an almost unprecedented action. "Our army has not a piece of modern in the Philippines," said Captain
"The Ordnance Bureau has not pro-Lewis. vided any. I recommend going abroad to

Root Acted on His Suggestions. Secretary Root went to Sandy Hook with General Miles to inspect the Vickers-Maxim mountain gun. After a test, Captain Lewis urged Secretary Root to order some guns sent to the Philippines. The Secretary, without waiting to consult with the Ordnance Bureau, sent a cable dispatch to the manufacturers, and within a week a dozen mountain guns were on the way from

Captain Lewis stepped over the heads of his chiefs, and the breach between the am-bitious young officer and the bureau was widened, and not long ago another order was given to the English gunmakers. Captain Lewis warmly advocated the adoption of high explorives. The Ordnance Bureau, as the reports show, does not favor them. Captain Lowis urged the purchase

of Doctor Tuttle's high explosive, thorite. The Ordnance Bureau opposed him.

The artillery officer appealed to the Secretary of War and General Miles backed The result was that Lieutenan to the Philippines to experiment with thor-

Licutenant Parker was tied up for a few days in the red tape of the Ordnance Bu-reau, which sought to prevent his leaving, but Secretary Root cut the red tape. His Fight for Better Field Gun.

Captain Lewis then turned his attention to a field gun. He went over the heads of his chiefs again to tell the Secretary of War that the Ordnance Bureau was working in the dark and wasting time, while European armies were developing weapons cars in advance of American guns.

Captain Lewis left Washington for London with carte blanche instructions fust at

the time that the Ordnance Bureau was preparing to recommend a gun it had devised. The feeling against Captain Lewis naturally increased. The affair over the secret of the new French gun may bring about sooner than was expected an open war between the bureau and the progressive artillery faction, headed by the Gen-eral commanding the agmy.

FRENCH STORY DENIED. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Nov. 16.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Mr. Henry Vignaud, Charge d'Affaires of the United States Embassy, denies categorically the story published in La Presse connecting sador Porter and Lieutenant Sims with the French gun affair.

"No one connected in any capacity with the embassy of the United States in Paris has been concerned in the discovery or be-trayal of such secrets," he said to-day. "There is not an atom of truth in the stupid insinuation that Leutenant Sims pried into the secrets of the French War Department. It is true, of course Lieutenant Sims went to Gibraltar after leaving Paris, but he went to that place to join the battleship Kentucky, on which he has taken passage for the Philippines. Genhas taken passage for the Philippines. General Porter is enjoying a holiday, now that the closing of the exhibition has brought to an end a period of incessant work. His absence is without significance."

### TIRES OF DIPLOMATIC LIFE. Minister Harris Will Return to the

Indianapolis, Ind. Nov. 18.—Addison C. Harris, United State: Minister to Austria, before leaving this city for his post, and moreover, it is felt that the Government has as much as it can desi with now, without getting into a contention over domestic affairs.

Practice of the Law.

# LEADING TOPICS

For Missouri-Rain Saturday, with colder in southern portion. Sunday probably rain; south to east winds. For Illinois-Rain or snow Saturday and probably Sanday; fresh south-

ensterly winds. For Arkansas-Generally Fair Saturday, Sunday probably rain and colder; southerly winds,

1. Arguments Against Water-Rates Reduc

Negro Burned at the Stake.

2. Crow Will Give an Opinion. Takes Up Neely Frauds in Cuba

Const Fisheries Not So Pr Reviews of Trade. America Now He Greatest Explosive Footpads Held Up Two Men at Once,

4. Football Games To-Day. Jockey Severely Injured, Race Track Besults.

5. In the Hospital, Result of Hazing. Gypsy Queen and Court. Missing Tots Were on a Visit.

Fortune Astray in the Mail. 6. Editorial. Women's Clubs' News.

St. Louis Girl to Go on Stage. 7. Dirty Streets and Sewers Dangerous. Gossip About New Books. Appeal for Sick Poor.

8 Ward Hopes for Reconciliation Mistook Boy for Missing Goat,

1. House Wants Electric Plant. Many Changes in Revenue Tax Asked. Takes Un Neely Frauds. Convicts Outwitted Guards.

Europe Steadly Loses Trade. Says England Must Fight for Existence 2. The Bullroads. Bishop Potter Begins Crusade. Rabbits Cause of Diphtheria Epidemic.

New Plans for City Hospital. 2. Church News and Announcements.

Olympia Gunner Filipino Prisoner, 4. Republic Want Advertisements.

Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths.

5. Republic Want Advertisements. River Telegrams.

6. Grain and Produce

Cattle Sales. 7. Financial News.

8. Page of Home and Fashion Notes,

nounced that he would return to his law practice in this city soon after the inauguration of President McKinicy in March, He made arrangements to occupy his home here and his law offices.

"I am used to an active life, and there is not enough activity about the Austrian mission to satisfy my nature. I long to resume the practice of law," he said.

Mr. Harris will communicate his wishes to the President while at Washington this week.

## ENOUGH CONTENTION ABROAD.

President Against Scheme to Reduce South's Representation. Washington, Nov. 16.-The opinion is growing among public men, who are in the confidence of the President, that he will oppose any movement looking to a reduc-tion of the congressional representation of the Southern States, on account of the

charges of disfranchisement of negro vot-

The President is said to be opposed to reviving lit-feeling, which he thinks would be the result of a bill thus touching the South's suffrage. He has been told from many sources recently that an important element of the Southern businessmen, manufactur-ers and others, is at heart with the Republicans, and that the neuclus of a future revolution against existing political methods in the South has been securely estabushed, and should not be dissipated by Lg. islation that would be regarded as sectional.

On account of the President's attitude

there is a growing opinion that legislation looking to the reduction of the Southern representation will not be pressed by party aders in Congress. In this connect leaders in Congress. In this connection, it is suggested that any action taken with reference to the suffrage of the South in dvance of the adoption of a definite policy in the Philippines might throw some em-barrassment in the way of the proper disposition of the citizenship rights of the Fill-

# **NEGRO BURNED ALIVE** BY A MOB AT LIMON, COL.

Murderer of Little Louise Frost Paid an Awful Penalty for His Crime.

Father of the Victim Set Fire to the Pyre to Which the Fiend Was Chained, and With Winchester Prevented a Merciful Spectator From Ending His Agony.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Limon, Colo., Nov. 16.—Preston Forter,
Jr., the negro murderer of Lorise Frest, a
little white girl 10 years of age, paid the
penalty of his crime to-night. On the scane
of the outrage he was harmed to there has of the outrage he was burned to death by in angry mob, the father of the child ap-

plying the torch. Porter died a terrible death, but so re-volting had been his crime that not a hand was lifted to save him or to mitigate the was lifted to save him or to maigrate the punishment meted out to him.

At 6:20 o'clock this evening the father of Louise Frost fired the pile of boards to which the negro had been chained. Seven minutes fater Porter was unconscious. In twenty minutes only the charred remains of the ravisher were left. Then the boards

were stirred, the flames shot up afresh, and soon the body was reduced to ashes. Facing the dark blur in the yellow prairle, the only remaining mark of the spot where the little girl received her death wounds, the negro boy suffered the torments of hell until death put a merciful end to his suffering. About, on the open prairie, while the flames consumed him, stood 300 men, grim and silent. A few hurled imprecations at the negro, one or two mocked his cries of pain, but most of them stood in the circle which had been formed before the match

was applied to the pyre.
VICTIM IS DENIED A MERCIFUL DEATH.

One man attempted to shoot Porter, but the father of the girl drew a bead on him with a Winchester, and the man desisted. "Ch, God, have mercy on these men, on the little girl and her father!" These were the last words of the condemned man. They were uttered in a whis-per after a series of groans terrible to

hear. A moment later the body gave a twinge and the negro lost consciousness. Then the crowd began to disperse, and thirty minutes later not one person could be seen about the fire. Porter did not seem to realize the awful punishment he was destined to undergo. As he had exhibited indifference to the enor-mity of his crime, so he seemed to lack all

understanding of the terrible consequences. understanding of the terrible consequences. In the center of the avengers he stood, nute and sullen Over an hour he was there. Occasionally he looked about at the faces. When his fate was discussed in his presence, he raised his hand in silent supplication for mercy. Once he raised the Bible he read from the time he left Denver, Mutilation was contemplated, but the girl's father said burning without mutilation.

While wasons went for fuel chalms and

father said burning without mutilation.

While wagons went for fuel, chains and the iron rail, one man stood by, holding fast to the end of the rope about the netro's seck. Two score men broke up the scards and assisted in piling them about the rail, which had been set firmly in the ground. They took their time. Before the material arrived it was quite dark. Even then there was a long wait because more avengers were awaited from Hugo. They came and the last preparations began.

came and the last preparations began. HIS AWFUL DOOM.

The man holding the rope led the negro to the pile of boards. For an instant Por-ter knelt upon the edge of the boards. With his eyes raised to the stars, which were just beginning to twinkle forth, his thick lips moved a moment in silent prayer. He was not hurried. After he had prayed a few moments. Porter stepped upon the boards and placed his back to the upright iron. Then a half dozen men began binding him. Chains were used. One was placed about his body, under the arms, the other about his feet at the ankles. Porter moved his arms and legs into position and stood perfectly quiet. A rope was used to tie his hands. A man dashed the oil from a large can on the boards. Some cried to throw it

While every man looked on with bated breath, R. W. Frost, the dead girl's father, stepped forward. Not a man moved, not one spoke. The father struck a match and touched it to the oil. It falled to ignite. Mr. Frost took bis match-safe out, extracted another match, lit it and touched the flames to the oll.

For a moment but a little flickering flame arose, then the oil binzed up, sparks flew into the air and the wood began to crackle. Almost instantly the negro's trousers caught fire. Even though the flesh must have her scorched, he did not utter a sound. The flames crept slowly upward on his clothing the sparks flew up in a cloud of pale smoke. Porter turned his head and a fright-ful expression changed his face. With a sudden, convulsive tugging, he stretched his head as far as possible from the rapid-ly increasing flames and uttered a cry of

"Oh, my God! Let me ge! I've got some-

A terrible tugging at the chains, a succession of awful greans and screams, showed the negro's sullen composure was breaking

Not an oath escaped him, but he begged

and pleaded to be shot. Suddenly the rope holding his hands burned through. Then the arms, head and shoulders slipped through the chains. For an instant the body stood erect, the arms were raised in sup-plication, while burning pieces of cloth dropped from them. The body then fell over, away from the fire, the head lower than the feet, still fastened to the rails. For a few moments these stolld men were disconcerted. They feared that the only re-maining chain would give way. If this had occurred the partly burned human being would have dashed among them in its blaz-ing garments and not many would have cared to capture him again. But the chain

held fast, and the one man in the crowd who had essayed to shoot the negro fell back before Mr. Frost's Winchester. The body was then in such a position that only the legs were in the fire. The cries of the wretch were redoubled and he again begged to be shot. Some wanted to throw him over into the fire, others tried to dash oil upon him. Boards were carried and a large pile made over the prostrate body. They soon were ignited, and the terrible heat and lack of air quickly rendered the victim unconscious, bringing death a few moments later,

FROM THE SHERIFF. Porter was removed during the night from the city jail in Denver to the county jail. He was taken out shortly after noon by County Sheriff Jones and placed in a closed carriage and driven rapidly to Magnolia, a small station east of Denver. There he was delivered to Sheriff Freeman of Lincoln County, who was on the train, bound for

PRISONER TAKEN

Hugo. Crowds gathered at every station. Limon fifty maddened citizens boarded the train and demanded the negro. Sherff Freeman and his deputies refused and drew their revolvers, but their hands were caught, "No shooting! No guns! Everything all quiet!" he cried out to the leaders.

quiet!" he cried out to the leaders.

The train pulled on down to Lake, a mile and a half beyond the execution ground, and a rope was put around Porter's neck. He was pulled out of the car. The crowd yelled, and Porter was started on his long walk of a mile and a half, back to the scene of his crime. He was led by a rope, the crowd surrounding him, to the spot where he had outraged and murdered the little Frost girl. Then, after cutting the telegraph wires, to make certain that no call should be sent for an adequate force of law officers, the mob tore up railroad ties

of law officers, the mob tore up railroad ties and destroyed wagons, to be used as fuel. These preparations completed, the negre proceeded as described. Every act in con-nection with the lynching was conducted slowly and with deliberation. Every step was debated by the men who had organized themselves into a vigilance committee. No secrecy was attempted, but the whole affair

was like an orderly proceeding, sanction by the court.
PORTER HAD MADE

A CONFESSION. Porter murdered Louise Frost, 11 years old, near Limon, and after his capture he made a full confession. The details of his crime, as he told of it, were so revolting that public indignation rose at once white heat and the people and press at on

declared that he must suffer immediate death as a punishment.

Great crowds surrounded the Denver jail and lynching seemed inevitable yesterday, when the Governor gave orders to the Denver police to hold Porter until further ders and not attempt to transfer him to the

Lincoln County Jail at Hugo.

The Sheriff demanded the prisoner, however, and surrendered him to the vigilance committee on the way to Hugo. Doubtless there will be an investigation but, terrible as was the punishment meted out to Porter, the work of the vigilance committee is approved, and there is no likelihood that the members of this com-

mittee will be prosecuted.

The negro had since his confession been levoting every moment of daylight to the perusal of a Bible given him by the Deriver latter. Even while waiting for his execution he sat by a bonfire reading from the gospel of St. Luke. Just before he was tled to the stake, on a request for souvenirs, the boy fore the leaves from the latter of the stake. Bible and distributed them among his

## MORMONS REPULSE INDIANS AFTER A BLOODY BATTLE.

Band of Fifty Apaches Escape From Arizona Reservation and Go on the Warpath.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 16.-Official reports received this evening from Casa Grandes, Mexico, 170 miles southwest of El Paso. says a band of Apache Indians attacked the American Mormon colony of Pacheco at dusk last evening, and the redskins were repulsed with difficulty, after a hard fight Twelve Indians were killed and several Mormons wounded, though the exact num-

ber was not given. The report came to the Mayor of Junez Mexico, this evening, in the shape of a dispatch from the Mayor of Casa Grandes, which was supplemented by a request for a troop to drive the Indians out of the bordering mountains toward which they fled after attacking the settlement. The Mayor of Juarez forwarded the message to President Diag and the Governor of Chibmshuand troops and Mexican rurales will be

ordered out at once. A company of soldiers have already been dispatched from the military post at Ascensien, fifty miles from Pacheco, but it is feared that they are insufficient to with the Indiane, who are expected to fight desperately, now that they have taken the warpath. The band of redskins are be-lieved to have escaped from the reservation in Southern Arizona, where several hun-dred of a bloodthirsty tribe, once the ter-ror of the Southwest, are kept in cominal

confinement This dispatch states, however, that the Mexican authorities were not positive whether the raiders were Apaches or Yaqui Indians from Sonora, but the general belief was that the attack was due to Apaches. The Indians left the Mormon settlement after the fight. No one knows how the construction of an electric railway between the construction of the

ther information could not be obtained late Orders have just been received at the Mexican military post at Juarez, across the river from this city, to dispatch, without further delay, soldlers to pursue the In-

NEW NAVAL GUN A SUCCESS. Type of Twelve-Inch Piece for Bat-

tleships Tested. Washington, Nov. 16.-Important tests of the new twelve-inch naval gun, which is the type of the great guns to be furnished/ the new battleships and armored cruisers,

have been in progress yesterday and to-day at Indian Head proving ground. The gun is the first of forty for the new ships, and much interest has been shown in its performance. It is a modification of the old twelve-inch gun, with an enlarged chamber, suited to the use of smokeless powder and designed to take much heavier charges and to secure a higher velocity and

#### The firing thus far has justified every expectation as to the new piece INTERURBAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

Kansas City and St. Joseph May Be Connected by Electric Line. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 16.—Eastern capitalists, headed by J. P. Gibson of Philadel-

they or caped without the agent knowing it, I tween Kansas City and St. Joseph, on the but he believes they are out hunting. Fur- east side of the Missouri River.